



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 May 1993

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African Development Bank Holds Symposium in Abidjan

Beninese President Comments

AB1005222393 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 10 May 93

[Excerpts] Beninese President Nicephore Soglo arrived in our country this afternoon to participate in a symposium of the annual assemblies of the African Development Bank [ADB] on AIDS. Levy Niamkey has the details:

[Begin recording] [Niamkey] The Beninese leader, who arrived in Abidjan at 1750 with his wife, Rosine Soglo, was welcomed by Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara. [passage omitted]

Mr. President, one cannot receive you without talking about the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. You are the current chairman of the organization, can you say a few words about it? How is it doing?

[Soglo] I feel embarrassed when one talks about ECOWAS, because when I was elected chairman, I rather thought of its economic aspect, namely regional economic integration. Unfortunately, I had to take care of things I was not particularly prepared for, such as political problems, the war in Liberia, and the difficulties confronting such countries as Togo. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Inter-African Afreximbank Created

AB0905065593 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8, 9 May p 7

[Report by Honore De Yedagne]

[Text] Mr. Babacar N'diaye, the president of the African Development Bank [ADB], is indeed a very happy man now: The Afreximbank is born! The Sofitel Hotel hosted the shareholders assembly of the new institution. A specialized international bank in charge of financing inter-African trade and export transactions, Afreximbank is a project that has been sought after by the ADB since 1987. Its potential shareholders, including African states, their central banks, public institutions, and non-African financial and economic organizations, will invest capital of about \$300 million.

What will the priority programs for Afreximbank be? According to documents released to the press, it was decided that the bank will begin functioning on a small scale while favoring short-term self-mortgageable trade transactions. That is why it is planned that Afreximbank will emphasize implementation of four main programs that would finance exports before and after delivery, to ensure operations relating to exports payment through a guarantee system.

In addition to this, Afreximbank's purpose is to strengthen African trade. Studies conducted indicate that possibilities to increase inter-African trade are very high and could reach 20 percent from the current low level that is about five percent only.

The assembly was chaired by the Ivorian agriculture and human resources minister, who was acting for Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan, currently on a mission abroad.

Report Shows 7.5 Million AIDS-Infected

MB1105142993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Abidjan, Ivory Coast, May 11 SAPA—Africa has more than 7.5 million people infected with the AIDS virus, according to figures released at an African Development Bank [ADB] symposium being held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Zimbabwe's ZIANA News Agency reported on Tuesday [11 May].

The symposium noted that of that number, 3.25 million AIDS victims were children.

It was also established that girls were the most affected.

Delegates warned that unless African countries urgently planned further health care for the AIDS victims, health services would be overwhelmed, resulting in a decline in the quality of care for both AIDS and other patients.

The symposium urged African leaders to publicly acknowledge AIDS as a phenomenon that threatens development on the continent, identify it as a major funding priority and increase financial contributions to health and social welfare.

At the international level, political, social and financial institutions were encouraged to collaborate closely, exchanging information and data to avoid duplication in activities.

Annual Economic Report Released

MB1105190293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754 GMT 11 May 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Abidjan May 12 SAPA—Economic growth in Africa remained lacklustre last year as real gross domestic product eased to 1.9 per cent from 2.6 per cent in 1991, the African Development Bank [ADB] said in its annual economic report on Wednesday [12 May].

The African development report released to coincide with the official opening of the annual meeting of the ADB in the Ivory Coast says the continent had for the second consecutive year a fall in per capita income given the average population growth rate of 3.1 per cent.

Africa's economy, including Sub-Saharan and North African ADB member states but excluding South Africa, slowed for the fifth consecutive year in 1992 and marked

a fall in living standards to their lowest level in 30 years as well as a rising incidence of poverty.

The report attributed the slack economic performance last year to the harsh drought in southern Africa as well as the sluggish international demand and prices for primary commodities.

However, the bank expects economic growth to improve this year to between 2.5—and three per cent but this estimation should be weighed against the ADB's forecast last year of between three and 3.5 per cent economic growth for 1992.

In addition the report warned economic growth this year was at risk if weather conditions failed to improve in southern Africa or deteriorate elsewhere.

The continent's economy was furthermore a hostage of the vagaries of the international prices for oil and other major commodities.

Africa's non-fuel export commodity earnings were estimated to have fallen by a real 25 per cent in the period 1986 to 1990, representing lost export earnings of about 50-billion US dollars.

The report identifies the continent's exorbitant level of debt, which increased from 246.8-billion US dollars in 1991 to 255-billion last year, as another crucial factor which was likely to constrain African economies.

Debt service payments, the percentage of export earnings used to pay debt obligations, jumped to 32 per cent of export of goods and services in 1992 from 28.6 per cent in 1991 and 27 per cent five years ago.

The report suggests an effective and lasting solution to the continent's debt crisis could be achieved through full and partial debt cancellation as well as reorganising the terms of repayment to fit an individual country's capacity to pay.

A faint bright spot in the report was the four per cent fall in inflation to 19.7 per cent last year, but this was most likely a result of subdued inflationary pressures in the continent's slack economy.

Furthermore, the level of inflation was still strongly higher than the corresponding rate for other developing and industrialised countries.

High fiscal deficits, rapid exchange rate adjustments and price deregulation had also contributed to strong inflationary pressures and the countries of Zaire, Angola, Zambia, Sudan and Sierra Leone experienced hyperinflation last year.

Interpol Meeting of Narcotics Services Opens in Harare

MB1105202393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Harare May 11 SAPA—Zimbabwe is increasingly being used as a transit point for hard drugs and the country is gradually becoming a user, with a number of people already addicted to cocaine and heroin, Acting Police Commissioner Phillip Mhike said on Tuesday [11 May].

The ZIANA News Agency reported that Mr Mhike, who was speaking at a press conference at the Interpol meeting of heads of African drug services, said although Zimbabwe was initially used as a transit point, the country was increasingly becoming a user, with some people already hooked on hard drugs.

He also said there was an increase in local consumption of methaqualone (mandrax), but by far the drug which was most commonly abused was mbanje (dagga) [marijuana].

"This one is locally grown in Zimbabwe and I understand it is of very high quality because of the climatic conditions," he said.

Mr Mhike said Zimbabwe was also an exporter of mbanje, and police had arrested several people for growing or being in possession of the drug.

Interpol Secretary General Raymond Kendall warned African countries that were presently being used as transit points not to be complacent as they would find themselves becoming consumers sooner or later.

He explained that Africa was favoured by drug traffickers from the Far East and South America because they thought by using African couriers, the most popular being from West Africa, they could avoid their wares being intercepted by law enforcement agencies.

However, international traffickers did not find the African market financially attractive because their drugs were very expensive, but now they were beginning to target that market with the cheaper man-made drugs such as mandrax.

Burundi

Interior Minister Registers New Inkinko Party

EA0805213193 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 8 May 93

[Excerpt] The minister of interior, this morning, registered a new political party, Guarantor of the Freedom of Speech in Burundi [Inkinzo Y'Ijambo Ry'Abarundi] or Inkinko for short. This is the 11th party to be recognized in Burundi. Its president is Dr. Alphonse Rugambarara. [passage omitted]

Cameroon

Social Democratic Front Dismisses Campaign Director

AB0705193793 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Yaounde, 7 May (AFP)—Mr. Assanga Assiga, secretary general of the Social Democratic Front (SDF), has announced that Mr. Bernard Muna, one of the founding members of that party, has been dismissed as the SDF campaign director. Assiga made the announcement during an interview published on 7 May in LA DETENTE, an independent weekly.

According to Mr. Assanga, the decision was made at the beginning of the month at a meeting in Douala presided over by SDF leader John Fru Ndi. Assiga explained that the decision was made following a statement by Mr. Muna that their party "is sending its activists to their death in the streets like cattle to the slaughter. This means he is inciting the public to rise against us," Assiga added.

Mr. Muna recently said he is in favor of SDF participation in the national debate that was slated for the beginning of April by Cameroonian president Paul Biya, whereas Mr. Fru Ndi announced his decision to call for a national conference.

Congo

Partial Publication of Election Results Banned

AB0705132593 Paris AFP in French 1446 GMT 6 May 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 6 May (AFP)—In Brazzaville today, Jean Martin Mbemba, chairman of the National Legislative By-Elections Organization and Supervision Commission, banned state media reporters from publishing partial and provisional results of the legislative by-elections that took place in Congo on 2 May. Mr. Mbemba told AFP that the partial results published by the state media "are liable to disturb social peace and public tranquillity." [passage omitted]

The final results of these elections are expected to be published next week because of delays in the forwarding to Brazzaville of the results from 2,000 polling stations. The second round of these elections is slated for 23 May.

URD-PCT Charges Massive Fraud in Elections

AB1105105093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] This morning, Mr. Bernard Kolelas, chairman of the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party Alliance [URD-PCT] gave a news conference at the Meridian Hotel after which a statement was issued. In the statement, the URD-PCT Alliance gave its stand on the conduct of the legislative elections in general, and especially on the fraud and irregularities registered at (Mossaka), (Okoyo), (Ewo II), (Kele), and (Ikondo) in the 2d (Dolisie) District, as well as on the head of state's message, and the extension of the electoral campaign in violation of the electoral provisions.

In light of all this, the URD-PCT Alliance is of the opinion that the understanding reached on 3 December 1992 has been grossly violated and that, therefore, the first round of the legislative elections must be reorganized in the constituencies where serious irregularities were noted.

The Alliance is asking the monitoring committee of the 3 December 1992 Protocol of Understanding, the government, and the National Committee for the Organization and Supervision of Elections [CONOSEL] to quickly examine the issue, and to fix new dates for the holding of the first round of legislative elections as well as the dates for the second round of the legislative elections in the said constituencies. Let us now listen to Bernard Kolelas speaking to the national and international press:

[Begin recording] 1. Lack of ink or the presence of old registers full of fictitious or illegal voters in several polling stations.

2. Wrongly typed or falsely written names of voters on electoral lists and voters cards: fictitious first names, fictitious addresses, or the absence of addresses. These are not human errors or oversights. In fact, they are blatant cases of fraud—widespread fraud with tentacles in almost all of the constituencies, [words indistinct] in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

3. Instances of intimidation and disturbances caused through the use of weapons of war, tear gas or paralyzing grenades purposely to create panic among the URD-PCT Alliance voters and to drive them away from the polling stations.

4. Citizens found in possession of several voters' cards to enable them to vote many times.

5. Outright corruption through the excessive withdrawal of funds from the Treasury, in addition to the sudden entry into the country of 18 billion [currency not specified], which was kept out of state coffers.

6. The distribution of voters' cards to foreigners.
7. The omission of legitimate voters from the electoral lists.
8. The continuation of the electoral campaign after it had been officially closed.

All these irregularities, which were committed in total defiance of the electoral laws—this multifold fraud which was perpetrated all over the country—prevented the smooth conduct of the elections in several constituencies, particularly in (Mossaka II), (Okoyo), (Ewo II), (Mbama), (Kele), (Ikondo), (Doliadi), and once again, (Janoundi).

It is worth noting that these illegal acts were carried out in an atmosphere of anarchy, and that the presidential group acted without due respect for the law and the national institutions. In this regard, we saw a curious fire outbreak on the television, which was quickly declared to be an accident whereas it was of criminal nature. A commando group made up of elements of the presidential guard and commanded by Major (Ferdinand Maou), broke into the television station on 30 April to prevent the broadcasting of the television news, and to prevent the people from seeing the two mammoth meetings organized by the URD-PCT Alliance in Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville, on the Boulevard des Armees. Also in this regard, the president of the Republic made a political statement whereas the electoral campaign was over.

This speech was made in defiance of the statement by the CONOSEL rapporteur, who had banned such behavior. [end recording]

Zaire

Interior Ministry Gives Parties Registration Deadline

AB1105122593 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1903 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Here is a communique from the Interior Ministry: In accordance with the implementation of the decision made by the broad-based government of national unity and public salvation at its 7 May meeting, the Ministry of Interior and Customary Affairs kindly requests all chairmen of political parties to file full registration papers at the deputy minister's office located at Gombe District, Kinshasa, from 10 to 18 May, from 0830 to 1700. These papers should include:

1. A photocopy of the decree authorizing the formation of the party, and
2. Information indicating that party is well established throughout the country, and a certified party headquarters address.

The ministry will not accord any dispensation to parties that do not submit their papers before the deadline.

Ethiopia

Over 14,000 Face 'Severe' Famine in Tigray

EA1005135693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1000 GMT 10 May 93

[Excerpt] Over 14,000 people are facing severe famine in Dima district in the western zone of Tigray due to the current severe drought which followed the poor rainfall in the area last year. As a result of the drought in the area, the inhabitants of over eight neighborhoods are facing severe problems, and unless immediate action is taken the problem will become even more serious, says Mr. Abraham Abraha, the district council chairman. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Police, 'Unruly Mobs' Clash in Nakuru 10 May

EA1005182293 Nairobi KNA in English 1230 GMT
10 May 93

[Text] Nakuru, 10 May (KNA)—Tension gripped Nakuru town for the third day following the Saturday [8 May] fracas after about 600 kiosks were demolished [by police]. Asian shops along Kenyatta Avenue and Mburu Gichua Road, the heart of the town, remained closed, apparently for fear of another scuffle. However, a few cafes were serving customers when KNA toured the area this morning.

The Saturday fracas, which was between police and rampaging unruly mobs, left a few people injured and several business premises extensively damaged. An Asian's shop at Pinkam House was on the same day set ablaze by a section of the mob sparking off yet another running battle.

Police patrol shot in the air this morning to scare away curious people who were gathering near the demolished kiosks. Fearful shopowners along the two streets and the adjoining areas could be seen monitoring the situation outside their business shops with doors ajar. KNA established that save for the tension and the closure of shops there were no ugly incidents. Buses and matatus [privately-owned minibuses] in all the bus parks were operating. Activities in other parts of the town were going on unhindered. The damaged parts had been sealed by iron sheets and chip-boards.

The provincial commissioner, Mr. Ishmael Chelang'a [words indistinct] which (?took) the kiosk owners unawares. The Nakuru KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Asanyo, also denied complicity in the matter and [said] that the demolition was the work of the municipal [authorities] authorised by the mayor, Councillor Kimunya Kamana. The mayor had earlier on accused him of complicity.

FORD-Asili MP Arrested

EA1105200793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The member of parliament [MP] for Molo, John Njenga Mungai, and two other FORD-Asili [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Original] Nakuru officials today appeared in a Kericho Court charged with incitement to violence and damage to property worth 336,000 shillings in Nakuru on May 10th.

Mr. Mungai, the first accused, together with Nakuru FORD-Asili youth leader, David Kuria, and Nakuru Ward 12 FORD-Asili chairman, Zacharia Wainaina, were remanded until May 24 when the case will be mentioned.

The three appeared before the Kericho senior principal magistrate, William Tuiyot, shortly before 1500 but refused to have their pleas taken, insisting on the presence of their lawyers. However, Mr. Tuiyot entered pleas of not guilty, saying their applications had no merit and the accused could change the pleas on the advice of their counsels as it suited them later.

Somalia

SNA Spokesman Charges UN Resolution Violations

EA1105192893 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance [SNA] today expressed surprise at the resolution of UN Operation Somalia II [UNOSOM-II] that appeared in the sixth edition of MANTA, issued on 11 May, disclosing that they were forming a high judicial council to wield judicial and legal powers in this country. The spokesman pointed out that the responsibilities and powers of UNOSOM-II were set out in the UN Security Council Resolution 814 adopted on 26 March 1993. The resolution states that UNOSOM-II is charged with assisting the Somali people in building their administration.

It now appears, the spokesman stated, that UNOSOM-II officials are violating Resolution 814 of the UN Security Council by giving themselves illegal extra powers. He added that this move is contrary to the Addis Ababa accord and the efforts by Somali groups in reviving districts [words indistinct] administrative committees, and magistrates at regional level acceptable to all.

The spokesman concluded by stating that UNOSOM-II would be better advised to desist from meddling in affairs for which it has no legal mandate.

Uganda

Foreign Minister Heads Prince's Coronation Committee

AB1105155693 Dakar PANA in English 1054 GMT
11 May 93

[Excerpt] Kampala, 11 May (PANA)—A preparatory committee for the coronation of Prince (Ssabataka) Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II as the 36th king (kabaka) of Buganda has been set up.

Mutebi will be enthroned King of Buganda on 24 July, the chairman of the Olukiiko Lwa Buganda (Buganda Parliament), Joseph Musoke, announced in Kampala.

The committee is headed by Uganda's Second Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Paul Ssemogerere who is also the president of the Democratic Party (DP). [passage omitted]

Country Records Lowest Inflation Figure in 30 Years

AB1105153393 Dakar PANA in English 1022 GMT
11 May 93

[Text] Dakar, 11 May (PANA)—Uganda has recorded the lowest inflation figure, at 1.1 percent, in 30 years, according to a report compiled by the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in Kampala. A consumer price index for the capital,

Kampala, Jinja, the country's second city, and Mbale, 256 kilometres east of Kampala, showed that inflation figures were at their lowest levels ever, the report said.

The annual inflation rates for the three towns indicated that prices for the year ending April had risen by an average of 1.1 percent, the lowest figure recorded since the government began monitoring price changes in the 1960's.

Prices rose in the previous year by three percent in Kampala and 1.9 percent in Mbale, but fell by 1.6 percent in Jinja. In April inflation was at 0.8 percent in Kampala, 0.2 percent in Mbale, and 0.1 percent in Jinja.

According to the consumer price index, the highest increase was in Kampala where matoke (bananas), the staple food in central Uganda, prices in April were 31 percent above the levels recorded in March. This was partly attributed to very high demand over the Easter holiday period. The price of sweet and Irish potatoes increased substantially. In spite of lower prices for cassava, the staples subgroup recorded overall increases during the first three months of 1993. The beverages and tobacco group indexes for Kampala and Jinja remained stable.

This is a turning point, said the secretary to the treasury, Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile, in an interview Friday. Mutebile said the trend was good for the ordinary Ugandan, whose real purchasing power was retained.

Slovo 'Never Informed' of Assassination Plot

*MB1105162993 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 11 May 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African Police have really got themselves into the bad books of the African National Congress [ANC] today, following the revelation of a plot to kill Joe Slovo, chairman of the Communist Party and a senior ANC official. The ANC say they were never informed by the police, even though the plot was uncovered at the end of last month and although it has been known since the assassination on 10 April of Joe Slovo's Communist Party colleague Chris Hani that other ANC leaders were on a hit list, there have been complaints about how much protection they are getting. Tom Carver asked Mr. Slovo how much he knew about the plan to kill him.

[Begin recording] [Slovo] It seems to have been very far advanced, because according to the information given to me—not by the police, but by the journalists—the dates, the broad parameters of the dates had been fixed. It was due to take place between 15 and 21 [May]. The assassination was to take place with a hunting rifle, apparently with a telescopic sight from a post office tower which is about 250 meters from the entrance of my house, and the entrance is clearly visible from that post office tower.

[Carver] Had the police made any contact with you, taken any action as far as you can tell?

[Slovo] They made absolutely no contact with me. I am not aware of any measures that they are taking.

[Carver] But surely, after the assassination of Chris Hani, this list was discovered with your name at the top of it, this hit list. Did you receive any police protection, to your knowledge, after that?

[Slovo] None at all. Indeed, about six weeks ago, before the assassination of Chris Hani, I applied for a firearm license, and despite numerous inquiries, I still have not been given that firearm license, and this is after the list was found with my name on it. So, I have not even got legal means of protecting myself. Too much has happened within the security services for the thought to escape one that there are elements there who are not as keen as they should be to prevent this kind of thing from happening. But concrete information, I haven't got in relation to this particular plot.

[Carver] Are you convinced that this attempt is linked to the death of Chris Hani?

[Slovo] Well, I have no doubt that the plotters hail from the same kind of political formations. Indeed, the little information I was given about who is involved suggests that some of them at any rate are connected with the rampant right-wing organization, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. [end recording]

SAP Says Slovo Declined Protection

*MB1105172093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] The police say that they did warn the national secretary of the South African Communist Party, Mr. Joe Slovo, that an attempt on his life was possible.

Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said in Pretoria that Mr. Slovo had been informed on the 22d of last month that his neighbors had noticed a white Cressida car and that the occupants had apparently observed his house. Col. Mostert said at the time Mr. Slovo had made a statement on threats he had received. On 4 April Mr. Slovo was informed that more information had been obtained and that the threats were probably real.

He said Mr. Slovo had told the police that his security measures were sufficient and that he did not need protection. Col. Mostert said allegations that one of the plotters was to have made an admission of guilt last week were untrue. He said a person had come forward with information, but that there had not been enough evidence to make an arrest. The information was not enough to support allegations of a plot.

Col. Mostert said irresponsible reporting had done the case great harm, but that the investigation was continuing.

Police Issue Statement

*MB1105173593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pretoria May 11 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] on Tuesday claimed it had informed South African Communist Party [SACP] National Secretary Joe Slovo about a right-wing plot to assassinate him.

Mr Slovo, also a member of the African National Congress' [ANC] National Executive Committee, claimed on Tuesday he had heard about the plot from a newspaper reporter, Jacques Pauw, who had uncovered details of the plot.

The ANC afterwards expressed "grave concern" about what it believed was police negligence to inform Mr Slovo, whose name was on a hit list found in the flat of the man being held in connection with the assassination of SACP General Secretary Chris Hani.

In a statement, the SAP's Public Relations Division said Mr Slovo was visited by a Captain Wilken and a W/O [Warrant Officer] du Preez on April 22.

"During the visit Mr Slovo was once again informed of the threats made against him (and he) confirmed this. Mr Slovo emphasised that he had a career and a life to lead and could not allow threats to rule his life. He also declined police protection that was offered...." the statement said.

It added that Mr Slovo was later telephoned by a SAP liaison officer to inform him that the police had obtained information concerning a white Toyota Cressida whose occupants had kept his house under observation and of which he had earlier been informed.

"He was again warned of the threat. Mr Slovo did not request police protection and was satisfied with his safety arrangements."

The police statement said it intensified its investigation after receiving the information, but that the investigation had now been severely hampered.

"Unfortunately, a reporter who was entrusted with sensitive information chose to reveal the information without prior consultation with the SAP or consideration of the circumstances under which the information was obtained. The reporter led the informant to believe that he was a captain in the SAP. The inconsiderate action by the reporter effectively destroyed all the progress made thus far with the investigation and has contributed to the threats against Mr Slovo's life," the statement said.

Magistrate Postpones Trial of Suspects in Hani Case

MB1205080193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0704 GMT 12 May 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg May 12 SAPA—The trial of three suspects in the murder of SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] General Secretary Chris Hani on April 10 this year was postponed in the Boksburg Magistrate's Court on Wednesday [12 May] to May 21.

Conservative Party [CP] President's Councillor Clive Derby-Lewis, his wife, Gaye, and Polish immigrant Janusz Walus were remanded in custody until that date.

No formal charges were put to them and no bail application was made when the three appeared in court on Wednesday morning.

Boksburg's chief prosecutor, Mr Jan Ferreira, asked for the postponement, saying further investigations were necessary and the hearing for Mrs Derby-Lewis's bail application expired on May 21.

The magistrate confirmed the postponement would apply to all three suspects.

Among other rightwingers in court was Wit Wolve [White Wolf] Barend Strydom's father, Nic Strydom.

During the five-minute hearing, Mrs Derby-Lewis looked nervous. She was dressed in a striped jacket and skirt, black shoes and had her characteristic thick glasses.

Clive Derby-Lewis smiled throughout the proceedings. He wore a yellow flower in the button-hole of his dark suit.

Mr Walus was unsmiling. He appeared in a light grey suit and had short grey hair.

At one point before the three got into the dock, Mrs Derby-Lewis and Mr Walus held hands.

Overseas Experts Say Hani Probe Done 'Professionally'

MB0805113293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] International experts helping in the Chris Hani murder investigation said the SAP [South African Police] inquiry has been carried out professionally and with integrity. Germany's Ralf Kruger and Britain's commander Churchill Coleman and Detective Inspector Michael Jones were called in to oversee the South African Police investigation. This was to dispel public fear that police would try and cover up the probe. The international experts gave their impressions of the investigation at a meeting yesterday. National Peace Secretariat Chairman Antonie Gildenhuys chaired the meeting. Gildenhuys said Kruger had completed his task and will be returning to Germany this weekend. The British investigators, however, are to remain to attend to a few outstanding matters.

ANC Echoes De Klerk Statement, Urges Speedy Transition

MB0905063293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 9 May 93

[Excerpts] President F.W. de Klerk has issued a tough warning to right and leftwing extremists. In a message issued last night, De Klerk said he would use the full might of the state to prevent the country from civil war. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the ANC [African National Congress] has echoed De Klerk's call for speedy transition. The organization reacted to De Klerk's statement immediately, saying it would not allow South Africa to be blackmailed into accepting schemes that will turn the country into another Bosnia.

ANC Issues Statement on Security Grant for Farmers

MB1105195193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 11 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] Hernus Kriel, law and order minister, has once more displayed his arrogance and insensitivity by announcing the selective grant of millions of taxpayers money for the security of farmers.

At a time when thousands of people in Natal and the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regions continue to be subjected to a similar wave of senseless

blood-letting, the announcement by Kriel confirms our suspicions that only white lives matter most in the eyes of the government.

We demand answers from Kriel as to what commensurate security measures have been planned for other communities faced with the same threat as the farmers. The ANC will consistently oppose any selective security grant to some sections of our communities that excludes the majority of the people.

Kriel ought to realise that as a minister, his narrow sectional and political interests must be subjected to the broader interests of the country. All South Africans irrespective of race contribute their hard earned money towards taxes, and are equally entitled to derive any benefit that accrues from such fund. Any attempt by Kriel to use these public funds for his party political interests will meet with opposition from all quarters.

Whilst the ANC does not condone, and has unequivocally condemned senseless attacks on white farmers or on any other community, we believe that there should be no preferential treatment for white farmers over other communities.

Government Rejects Criticism of Subsidy

MB1205073393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The Ministry of Law and Order has rejected the ANC's criticism of the government subsidy plan for the safety of farmers. Earlier the ANC said that the government confirmed through this action that it was only concerned about the lives of whites, as thousands of people were killed in violence daily.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Monday [10 May] that the cabinet was considering security measures for farmers amounting to millions of rands, and that an announcement could be expected soon.

Government-AVU Reach 'Breakthrough' on Self-Determination

MB1205062693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Today's talks between government and the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU] have resulted, in what both sides have described, as a breakthrough. Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said he saw no reason why self-determination for all shouldn't be accommodated within the government's constitutional plans.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Carl Roos] Today's talks followed reservations from Mr. Beyers regarding further negotiations, if his ideal of self-determination could not be attained. At a news conference this afternoon Mr. Meyer said the government was convinced that a feasible form of self-determination for all could be accommodated within its own constitutional plans.

[Meyer] In the context of the proposal of the AVU, I think it is important to note two aspects; one, is that they're talking about including the resolution to their ideal, through a federal concept, and secondly, they make it very clear that they don't foresee any form of discrimination on the basis of color and that they also stand for equal citizen rights to all members of the South African community, and it's on that basis that we're saying we can't object to that on principle.

[Roos] Mr. Beyers saw that assurance as a historic breakthrough.

[Beyers] This breakthrough not only makes it worthwhile to proceed with our participation at negotiations, but also implies that we now can tell all Afrikaners that if our cause is formulated realistically and righteously, we have a substantial chance to achieve our ideals.

[Roos] Also present at the news conference was former Defense Force Chief General Constand Viljoen, adviser this morning to the AVU. He stated that negotiations still remain the civilized way to achieve change.

[Viljoen] I don't see why I should all of a sudden become irresponsible. I have clearly stated in the past that to me armed action is always the very, very last resort that you take to and that's the way civilization has taught me. [end recording]

Meyer Explains Feasibility of AVU Proposals

MB1105191693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1847 GMT 11 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the SA Communications Service on behalf of the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Communications in Cape Town on 11 May 1993: Media statement by Mr. R.P. Meyer, minister of constitutional development and communications]

[Text] The government and the National Party [NP] are convinced that a feasible form of self-determination for all, including Afrikaners, could very well be accommodated within its own constitutional plans. At the same time, however, the government and NP have no objection in principle against the Afrikaner Volksunie's [Afrikaner National Union, AVU] ideal of Afrikaner self-determination as part of a federal dispensation in which no form of race discrimination is allowed and in which citizen rights are extended to all inhabitants.

The government is in debate with the AVU regarding the feasibility of the AVU's proposals.

Cape Town Cracks Down on 'Undesirable' Immigrant Influx

MB0805074693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Tougher measures cracking down on the influx of undesirable or unsuitable immigrants to South Africa have been announced in Cape Town. Home Affairs

Minister Danie Schutte also announced strict regulations to prevent prospective immigrants from by-passing immigration conditions with the help of agents. In terms of an amendment to the Aliens Control Act, agents could be sentenced to up to five years imprisonment. Mr. Schutte said South Africa had become a sanctuary for immigrants since the fall of the Berlin wall, and that some missions abroad were receiving as many as 2,000 applications a day.

COSAS Warns Government 'Battle Lines Drawn'

MB1205062893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 93

[Excerpt] COSAS [Congress of South African Students] student leaders have threatened to carry on with their program of mass action in the western Cape, saying that the burning of vehicles and property will continue. Meanwhile, on a day which saw erratic attendance trends at schools around the country, part of the Vista campus in Soweto was set alight. In Durban, teachers affiliated to SADTU [South African Democratic Teacher's Union], have refused to return to classes in kwaMashu until their demands are met, but teachers at Indian schools in Natal are back on the job. The University of Bophuthatswana, where chaos erupted last week, remained shut. The first of these reports comes from Gerhard Grobblor in Cape Town.

[Begin recording] [Gerhard Grobblor] Addressing a news conference after a meeting of student leaders in Salt River, members of COSAS's joint committee said the war on the DET [Department of Education and Training] would continue. This follows several violent attacks by students on government and other vehicles yesterday.

[COSAS spokesman Vuyisa Tyhahlisu] This is the last statement we issue and the government should start now to realize that the battle lines have been drawn and the war is on.

[Grobblor] Meanwhile, the relationship between COSAS and the ANC [African National Congress], who have been trying to set up a meeting with student leaders since Monday [10 May], appears to be strained. One of the delegates intimated that local ANC head, Dr. Allan Boesak, must be misinformed that the majority of students are not in favor of the present COSAS tactics.

[Tyhahlisu] Comrade Boesak is ill-informed. We are the leaders of the students, not Comrade Boesak. We are the best people who know the feelings of the students and the imaginations of the students, of course, and in our meeting we stated it very clearly, that we the student leaders are the ones who are going to give commands based on students' experiences and their wishes.

[Grobblor] At schools things were returning to normal today with some students returning to classes. COSAS,

however, said school days would be divided into sessions of learning and mass action. [end recording] [passage omitted]

ANC Reacts to 'Provocative' Statement

MB0805082493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] The leader of the ANC [African National Congress] in the western Cape, Dr. Allan Boesak, says he has serious doubts about any mass action which can lead to violence, injuries, or the loss of life, or can bring about polarization.

He was reacting to provocative statements by a COSAS [Congress of South African Students] spokesman, Mr. J.J. Tyhahlisu over stayaways, class boycotts, and threats of war. Dr. Boesak said an urgent meeting would be held between the ANC and COSAS but added that the government should abolish school fees.

The South African Democratic Teachers Union [SADTU] has called on teachers in the House of Delegates to suspend all forms of protest action relating to merit and specific awards. The minister of education in the House of Delegates, Mrs. Debbie Govender, accepted a proposal by SADTU that pending consultation with the relevant parties, the department reversed its position on the payment of merit and specific awards. SADTU's proposal that recipients of payouts be requested to return their checks to the department was also accepted.

More than 2,000 teachers of the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives have accepted retirement packages since the department began rationalizing. The minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Peter Simon, said teachers still planning to apply for retirement packaged should not allow others to intimidate them to do so.

Gen Viljoen Discusses Afrikaner Front Organization

MB1105132693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 10 May 93

[Interview with Afrikaner National Front's coordinator General Constand Viljoen by South African Broadcasting announcer Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] South Africa has entered a new era with the establishment of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]. This organization, under leadership of four retired generals, has as a common aim the creation of Afrikaner unity. Many see the National Front as a forum for negotiation, while others see it as an organization striving for armed struggle. To get clarity on this, I have with me the coordinator of the committee which created the front, and also a former chief of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen. Good evening, General, and very welcome.

[Viljoen] Good evening, Mr. Robinson.

[Robinson] Four generals, eight generals together, does this mean that you have no confidence in the politicians?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, no. Developments currently taking place on the rightwing front, and where we tried to take the leadership, [pauses] has been founded as a result of developments which have taken place in South Africa. We are aware of the fact that rightwing politics are divided, they consist of a large number of different elements, and we are approaching a very important phase, there is a situation in our country which creates the greatest doubts as to whether this new South Africa that we are entering is really the South Africa we thought would come. And under these circumstances, divided Afrikaner rightwing elements would not make an impression.

[Robinson] And you are of the opinion that politicians would not be able to bring this about?

[Viljoen] No, in no way. The problem with politicians is that they are all linked to political parties. We are independent. We are known to be apolitical, and that throughout our careers up to now, we have not participated actively in politics. And I think we are in a far better position to provide unbiased leadership and coordination among the different parties.

[Robinson] Who specifically took the initiative to bring together your committee of generals?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, a meeting was convened which comprised rightwing political parties, and also a number of cultural organizations, mine workers were there as well, and at that meeting we discussed the situation which is presently staring the Afrikaner in South Africa in the face, and there was a spontaneous request from the floor that we as generals should try and take the lead to coordinate strategies among all the political parties.

[Robinson] Who arranged that meeting?

[Viljoen] The meeting was arranged by the Vkom [People's/National committee], and they invited people to the meeting. The meeting was opened by two police generals who briefed them on the situation now developing, and thereafter a discussion followed, and then the request.

[Robinson] But did you personally assume any leading role from the beginning?

[Viljoen] No, I was only invited to attend the meeting.

[Robinson interrupting] By whom specifically?

[Viljoen] By Vkom. I was invited by the committee to...

[Robinson interrupting] Let us just get some clarity on what it means, Vkom?

[Viljoen] Vkom is a committee which has been formed, which hopes to act as a united committee trying to unite Afrikaner politics.

[Robinson] Now who is Vkom?

[Viljoen] It is under the leadership of General Tienie Groenewald, and also Dr. Willie Grant.

[Robinson] So Gen. Groenewald actually took the initiative?

[Viljoen] I am not sure who in Vkom's management took the initiative, I was not involved in the initial discussions, I was only invited to attend the meeting, which I did, because like all the other people, I am extremely concerned about what is developing in South Africa.

[Robinson] You initially said that you were independent, and that is in fact so that you as general in the defense force had to be independent, and thereafter there was talk that you had rightwing convictions, but you never really engaged in politics. Now one can really argue that you are now, in fact, involved. Is that so?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, yes. I think in my whole political career, rather, my whole military career, never carried a political label around my neck. As a matter of fact, I heard once that one of the country's leaders ask to which political party I belonged at the time of my retiring. It has been my aim, even after I had retired in 1985, to try not to exploit my former position as chief of the defense force so as to exert influence on our country's political dispensation. But now you must know that I am a farmer, and I live among farmers, they are my people, I love them. I was very loyal in the defense force, I was loyal to the soldiers, they were loyal toward me. Now I happen to be in a new environment, I am loyal toward the farmers, and a tremendous realization began to manifest itself on what was happening in South Africa. Negotiations as they are progressing now, and the whole revolutionary situation as it is unfolding now in our country, have led to these people asking me to help. Now how can I help? I am not a politician, and I want to state very clearly, I cannot help on a political level. But I think I know about the revolutionary war.

[Robinson] But this is a political initiative, is it not?

[Viljoen] The revolutionary war is also a political initiative.

[Robinson] In other words you do not mind to be completely involved in politics?

[Viljoen] Let me put it to you this way. I have no political aspirations. I have no intention to accept the leadership from any political party. This organization which we created is not a new political party. It is an honest aid venture which we generals are offering to coordinate. Let me give you a practical example. I think that if we all of a sudden had to ask from our side of the political front, what do we see in the term self-determination? What is the Afrikaner's view of self-determination? Can we say

that? I think the Conservative Party [CP] will say one thing, AVU [Afrikaner National Union] will say another, and so it will carry on. Now I see our role as one of coordinating, that we can address the absolutely urgent matters which are now threatening the Afrikaner, we can bring the parties together, we can confront them with these issues, and then try to develop a single strategy or idea as regards those issues.

[Robinson] You have already referred to the different groupings. Not all of them have the same view. The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], for instance, was not there. Is there a specific purpose in that?

[Viljoen] No, the AWB had been invited to the meeting, but you must realize that the political spectrum on the right flank—it is a rather vast spectrum. It stretches from the very far right, it covers an almost and absolutely militant lot; up to those just slightly to the right. I want to say straight away that the aim of we generals is not to coordinate militancy, that is not our objective. Our aim is to bring about political coordination among the people.

[Robinson] But you could gravitate toward any one of those political groupings which form part of the National Front, including the far and militant rightwing, as you have just said?

[Viljoen] I think that would be wrong. If I wanted to fulfill the role which I have in mind, namely—and it applies to the other generals as well—that of a mediator, then it would be very wrong of me to adopt specific views and to gravitate toward one specific group. I would be far more effective in my task, my function, if I do not side with any group but rather bring about unity among the groups. And that is my objective.

[Robinson] Surely you do have one particular political view, General?

[Viljoen] Yes, I do have my own political views, but I want to tell you now, I have also spoken to my generals about it. We do not want to bring at this stage our political views to the fore. Because you must understand that if I revealed by political views, and I try tomorrow to call a meeting of the parties, they will tell me that I have already announced my policy, what do I want to coordinate, do I just want them to agree with me? That is not my objective. I really want to analyze these issues thoroughly and ask: What is the best for the Afrikaner?

[Robinson] But why did you get together as generals? You have already said you are a farmer.

[Viljoen] I have already told you, the generals are apolitical, and we have been requested by that meeting as we are not linked to any of the warring or the opposing elements in their ranks.

[Robinson] I have definitely heard that General, but it is also true that the mere term, general, and the fact that you are together, stimulates certain perceptions. Would you concede to that?

[Viljoen] Yes. In fact it is a pity. I wish we could omit the term generals, I would...

[Robinson, interrupting] But you are free to do that.

[Viljoen] I would rather ask you not to talk about the generals. But it is unfortunately true that, due to your former links on a military level, you retain your rank and remain attached to it, but I do not want to link it to that, because the moment you say the generals are doing it, the people think straight away there is an army being formed, and that is not what we are doing. We are merely trying to coordinate.

[Robinson] I think we will have to take the aims of the National Front further, than merely the coordinating which you spoke about.

General, you had said that your express objective was only the coordinating of the rightwing parties, but you have also made specific statements, and it would seem from reaction by various parties, that there is already a type of an itch especially from the HNP [Reformed National Party] and also from the AWB. What is then the real fundamental binding factor of these parties?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, it is undoubtedly the current developments in South Africa. You know, when a referendum was held, and when the government started the initiative, I did not oppose it. I voted no in the referendum, not because I was against the idea of negotiations, but because I could then already see that things were going to end up on the wrong track. You know, the government has opted for negotiations, which we all agree with. I...

[Robinson, interrupting] General, sorry to interrupt, but I asked you: What is the binding factor? Is it that you are against certain things, or is there a binding factor?

[Viljoen] No, there is a binding factor. The binding factor is the threat against the Afrikaner as a result of developments in the country. It is the unitary state concept which is now being enforced, and which the government is all of a sudden trying to force through. Our people feel that we can under no circumstances, as the revolution is progressing now, in this climate of revolution, even talk about an agreement, not even to mention an election.

[Robinson] When you say you cannot even talk about an agreement, do you mean, as you have already said,—you were in Potchefstroom—that it is a naive negotiation process and that it should be suspended immediately?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, I just want to tell you this. I said it has to be suspended at once, and a return made to the drawing board. You must see it in the context in which I said it. We spoke about security, and it is stunning to me that the government, under the prevailing circumstances in our country—you saw tonight's news reports. I wonder if there were even five reports in the whole news bulletin that had nothing to do with violence, with political violence, and all sorts of coercive measures

which the revolutionary SACP [South African Communist Party] is trying to force upon us.

[Robinson] You yourself said that you believe the situation as it is now is unacceptable to you, but you also said you want a nation state for the Afrikaner. How are you going to get it if you do not want to negotiate about it?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, but I did not say that we were not going to negotiate about it. All I am saying is that the government should not as yet carry the matter through so hastily and so unnaturally fast, so much so that proper consultation suffers. Mr. Robinson, the future constitution of our country will determine whether we will have peace or not. We are all in favor of a good, stable, peaceful South Africa in the future. That is what we want, and I also want it.

[Robinson] But a nation state, divorced from the rest of South Africa, is that what you want?

[Viljoen] I told you just now you must not ask me my personal political views. I do not want to give them to you, for the simple reason that I do not, for the sake of my colleagues in this new organization, adopt views which would perhaps contrast with theirs. Remember, I want to coordinate. What I want to tell you is that the future constitution as it is now, makes it impossible for our people to be forced into the culture of revolution now prevailing in our country. We do not see ourselves fitting in a country so full of revolutionaries as is presently the case.

[Robinson] So what do you say should happen now?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, we must go back to the drawing board. The government must start with the D.F. Malan Accord, and we must define what a peace situation in the country is, in what type of a situation in our country black and white can really negotiate? Mr. Robinson, can you think of what is happening in the black communities? You know, we are being accused from the right that we only work for the whites. Mr. Botha has accused us of polarization. Have you ever thought about what happened in the black community after the government allowed the terrorist groups to come into our black residential areas? A national massacre took place.

[Robinson] Are you thereby saying that the ANC or the SACP or PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] should not have been unbanned?

[Viljoen] I do not want to say that, but what I am saying is that effective measures or agreements should have been enforced which should have been monitored, to make sure that within the black residential areas, and also in white residential areas, and now, as is the case in rural areas, there can be peace. But now how can we negotiate and draw up a new constitution without peace?

[Robinson] How are you going to make that possible? What do you want to happen now?

[Viljoen] I want the government to return to the D.F. Malan Accord and draw up a new agreement. And then we must not rush through the very important task of a new constitution. We must get a constitution which will be acceptable to all the people, and such a constitution cannot take place in an atmosphere of intimidation. It has to take place in a climate of total peace. I must tell you, I think the tension and the revolutionary spirit in our country is so high at present that I cannot see how we can move from the current status quo to an ideal solution. I think there has to be a middle-of-the-road solution.

[Robinson] What is it?

[Viljoen] I think that solution is the recognition of the right to self-determination of the different people. Perhaps we could create a unitary state in the future, but with the current revolutionary people around us—you see them on television every day—we cannot think of a unitary state. It is impossible.

[Robinson] You personally said that it is unnegotiable that there has to be an Afrikaner Boer Nation state with its right to self-determination. What do you mean by unnegotiable?

[Viljoen] I say that under the current situation in South Africa, that is what we call "bottom line" in English, with the revolution raging around us right now, we do not see a chance for a unitary state into which we are going to be forced.

[Robinson] And if there is peace, will you then negotiate?

[Viljoen] I think if there was peace, then it would have been a completely different situation. Mr. Robertson, the black people that we now see in the streets, that fill our news reports every night, those are not our black people. It is a tiger which has been unleashed in our black residential areas, and that tiger is being spurred on by the South African Communist Party.

[Robinson] The people on television, who are you referring to? Are you talking about the ANC?

[Viljoen] I am referring to the burning vehicles, I refer to burning houses, I refer to the people running in the streets and breaking windows and robbing shops. I refer to the intimidatory behavior of people. It is just not our culture, Mr. Robinson, it does not fit in with us, and how can we fit in in such a state?

[Robinson] Although there is violence in the country, the big question is, how do we solve it? Would you be prepared for instance to negotiate with the ANC?

[Viljoen] I think I will be prepared to do anything, and I would be prepared to negotiate with any one.

[Robinson] Even now?

[Viljoen] Yes, I would do it now. If I could contribute to the progress of negotiations in South Africa, and to

bringing about peace in the country, then I would have achieved a lot. And I am prepared to do that. Even where I am serving now. I would not be afraid to adopt certain views no matter in which groupings I were in. All my life I have never been afraid to take up a stance. And I would use all the influence at my disposal, if I knew it would bring peace.

[Robinson] Would you be prepared to support the continuing talks in Kempton Park where the Afrikaner National Union and the CP are also present?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, I have already taken part as an advisor for the Afrikaner National Union in this regard. I will support those negotiations, but not under the current circumstances. Firstly, there has to be a stable security situation.

[Robinson] So the talks must now be suspended?

[Viljoen] They must be suspended, and we must go on to create a security situation acceptable to all.

[Robinson] Are you going to make recommendations to the National Union and the CP that they should withdraw now?

[Viljoen] That is not my intention to advise them to withdraw. It is a strategy that we still have to discuss.

[Robinson] But that is your view?

[Viljoen] My view [changes thought] yes, I have already clearly given you my view—that under the present circumstances, with the revolutionary spirit around us, we cannot continue. It is not to South Africa's advantage. You know, the amount of intimidation taking place within the black population, but even as regards the people sitting in that negotiation forum, they live in fear. Sir, each time when they watch television news reports. I think all the shop owners, businessmen, are living in fear for these marches that get organized by the SACP/ANC.

[Robinson] Some people are saying—people who do not share the same political views as yours—that peace will indeed come if people get co-responsibility in the maintenance of order. Do you accept that?

[Viljoen] No, Mr. Robinson, that will never work. How do you want to bring about peace? How do you want to exercise control? Each time the matter gets discussed at the Kempton Park conference, resolutions are accepted, but that is as far as it goes. Nothing positive really gets done to tackle this security problem.

[Robinson] If I understand you properly, you are saying that there is only one solution, namely, that the current police force and defense force use an iron fist?

[Viljoen] That is not what I say. I am saying that there must be full involvement from all the various elements.

[Robinson] Which elements?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, I think the political parties, among others the SACP, while they are at the negotiation center, are busy talking on the one side and on the other are fueling a revolution. That we cannot accept.

[Robinson] But when you say there has to be involvement from all elements, what do you mean, involvement in the negotiations process?

[Viljoen] Yes, all the elements sitting there, all the political parties, all the various groupings, the liberation movements. We must first sit down, even the labor institutions. Take our schools, look at how unstable our education system is today. We cannot perform the most important function in an unstable country like this, and that is to go and sit down and talk and arrive at a sensible constitution. How can we do that?

[Robinson] You are saying in other words that the parties must get together to negotiate about peace, but they may not co-assist in the maintenance of that peace?

[Viljoen] No, I think they can help tremendously. I did not say that.

[Robinson] In control over security forces?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, what do you mean control over security forces? Just say that you could, for instance...[changes thought] just say a decision had to be taken at Kempton Park to bring MK [Spear of the Nation, ANC Military Wing] under the control of the defense force—where are all their arms caches? Where is their command structure? Where are their headquarters, their signal links? That would be senseless, that would not be possible. The only thing that you would bring under control are your permanent police and your permanent defense force because those are formal organizations.

[Robinson] And only they should maintain peace?

[Viljoen] No, but I have told you that peace in South Africa can only be brought about by them, and through the full joint involvement which can be obtained by all the people negotiating and then we have to first educate our masses so that we can get a peaceful situation, so that in peace we can get the real negotiations going. Then one can look afresh at where we are heading to with a new South Africa. But as the new South Africa is at the moment, I can understand very well why rightwing parties and rightwing organizations have this immense urge to attain self-determination now. Self-determination is the ultimate goal to stay out of this mess we see happening at the moment. And that is our objective. We also want all the political parties, all the people in South Africa, the whole nation—not only our rightwing elements—to come to us and tell us that this new South Africa, is this what we want? I do not think that that is what someone who voted yes in South Africa wants.

[Robinson] Thank you General, I would have liked to have chatted with you for at least another 15 minutes,

but we have to say goodbye for now, I believe there will be another opportunity. Thank you, goodbye.

[Viljoen] Goodbye.

Weekend Violence Results in 30 Dead Countrywide

MB1105081293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] At least 30 people have been killed over the weekend in violent crime countrywide.

In one of several attacks on senior citizens, an 84-year-old Knysna woman has been murdered. Mrs. Dorothy Burger was found murdered in her house after she had last been seen on Friday [7 May]. The 54-year-old Mr. Jacobus Gerhardus Janse van Rensburg of Christiana was found murdered in his house this morning. Nineteen people have been killed in assaults and shooting incidents in the Cape Peninsula.

In the worst incident in the Cape peninsula, three tied-up corpses were found near the Brown's Farm squatter camp. The ANC [African National Congress] today alleged that two of its staff members had to run for their lives when their car was stopped and set alight near Hartswater by alleged far rightwing members who were reportedly travelling in 10 cars.

In the eastern Cape district of Adelaide, farmers have reported escalating theft and crippling of their livestock. In Natal, at least 15 people were killed. In one Natal incident, four people were killed after renewed fighting in the Bhambayi squatter camp at Inanda near Durban. Bhambayi is known as Durban's Beirut due to regular violent incidents there. [Begin recording] [Renee Heine SABC reporter] The victims were killed when an F-1 hand grenade exploded during a clash between the two groups. Four people died on the spot, and most of the wounded sustained shrapnel wounds. Six of the injured are in a serious condition in hospital. Two huts were also burned down in the incident. When members of the police intervened, a senior policeman was wounded in the stomach. The police returned fire, and the warring groups fled. [end recording]

Violence also broke out in the western Cape despite ANC appeals to pupils to return to school today. A man was injured when pupils stoned his truck and several vehicles were set alight and looted. The ANC has requested an urgent meeting with the Congress of South African Students [COSAS], but at schools on the Witwatersrand and Soweto, the situation was reported normal.

Director Criticizes Police 'Invasion' of Vista University

MB1105081393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2037 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 10 SAPA—Several students were injured on Monday [10 May] when police

"invaded" the Soweto campus of Vista University and allegedly assaulted a group of strikers, according to witnesses.

When reporters arrived on the scene at least five students were being taken to Baragwanath Hospital. They had been injured in falls from the first floor of the administration building trying to flee from the police.

Campus Director Prof David Koekemoer denied calling the police and said their "invasion" worsened tension at the university.

Soweto police spokesman Maj Joseph Ngobeni said a university official, whom he declined to mention by name, had called the police to say Prof Koekemoer and a Mr Thau were being held hostage by students and that he feared for their lives.

"The police went in and used the necessary force to rescue the hostages," Capt Ngobeni said.

Prof Koekemoer criticised the police action, saying "we would have managed to solve our problems without them (police)".

Lectures were disrupted at the university on Monday when students embarked on a class boycott, demanding the postponement of examination dates.

The university had scheduled examinations to start on May 19 but the Student Representative Council [SRC] requested that students be allowed to sit on June 2.

SRC spokesman Papa Masole said the examinations had to be delayed because the academic calendar had been disrupted by the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani.

He said a meeting to discuss the issue was broken up when the police arrived and allegedly assaulted the SRC delegation.

The police, said Mr Masole, also assaulted students who had staged a sit-in in the administration offices.

Angry students ransacked Prof Koekemoer's office "because they suspected him of calling the police".

ANC Urges Pupils to End Boycott, Avoid White Schools

MB0905195393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1900 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] [Words indistinct] ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Carl Niehaus said the situation was extremely volatile, and that pupils had been asked not to occupy white schools, and to end their class boycott.

This followed statements on Friday [7 May] by western Cape [province] leaders, in particular, that they would escalate their campaign for free and equal education until the government capitulated, as well as threats of arson.

Western Cape ANC leader Dr. Allan Boesak said earlier that mass action should be disciplined, and that the burning of vehicles served only to deflect attention from the real issues. Student leaders were also asked to tone down their rhetoric. At the same time the ANC accused the government of not doing anything constructive to defuse the situation.

Gazankulu, ANC Agree on Free Political Activity

MB1005123693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] The Gazankulu government and the ANC [African National Congress] have agreed to promote a climate of free political activity in the independent [as heard] state in the far Northern Transvaal. A statement issued at Giyani said a communication channel would be opened between the ANC and the Gazankulu government. They also agreed that the ANC would compile a report on the transfer, dismissal and promotion of public servants and teachers. The report would be submitted to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

ANC Warns Swiss Government on Aircraft Sale

MB1105172493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT 11 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress (ANC) Department of Information and Publicity in Johannesburg on 11 May 1993: "ANC Statement on the Possible Export of Trainer Aircraft to SA by the Swiss Government"]

[Text] The ANC raises its serious concerns at the possible export of the Pilatus trainer aircraft to South Africa by the Swiss Government, in violation of the UN Security Council arms embargo against South Africa. The Swiss Government is apparently ready to announce its decision to forge ahead with these plans.

The ANC reiterates its warning to the Swiss Government, that should the sale of the trainer aircraft proceed, we will not be bound by any contracts or assume any financial responsibility arising therefrom.

The sale of these aircraft is contrary to the spirit and intent of the Security Council Resolutions 418 of 1977 and 591 of 1986 on the arms embargo against South Africa. In this regard, Resolution 591 urges all states to prohibit the export to South Africa of items which are intended for the military or police forces and have military capacity or are destined for military purposes. The resolution further urges member states not to engage in activities which they have reason to believe might contribute to South Africa's military capacity.

The ANC calls on the international community to pressurise the Swiss Government from proceeding with the proposed sale of the aircraft. We believe that the oil and arms embargoes should be strictly implemented until a democratic government is in place.

Labor Party Rejects Rationalization, Supports Mass Action

MB1005153893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] The Labor Party has rejected the government's rationalization program in House of Representatives' schools. The party has also endorsed proposed mass action to protest against job cuts. Spokesman Peter Hendrickse says once again the government is prepared to sacrifice the future of students for its own purposes. The party has also called on the community to support teachers and students in a responsible and disciplined way.

12 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB1205133593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Growing White Anxiety—The African National Congress, ANC, leaders are "clearly aware of a growing white anxiety," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 May. The white anxiety is manifested in "right-wing belligerence and a desire to emigrate." THE STAR believes the ANC "has a good record" when it comes to espousing nonracialism, but "whether that will assuage white fears is another matter. Its problem is how to satisfy black expectations and yet convince whites that they have a place in the sun. Clearly an exodus—such as occurred after Sharpeville in 1960, the 1976 Soweto unrest and the 'ungovernability' phase of the mid-80s—is going to be detrimental to the country. The answer to this—and so many of the country's problems—lies, as De Klerk puts it, in 'the orderly transfer of power to a new and safeguarded constitutional dispensation'. Never has there been a greater need for demonstrable progress at the negotiations table."

Buthelezi Holds 'Country to Ransom'—Allister Sparks writes in an article on the same page that "despite the optimistic noises coming from the World Trade Centre, the negotiations are in fact at a particularly difficult and dangerous stage." The government and the ANC have narrowed their differences to a point "where they could reach agreement right now." But the lesser parties in the Concerned South Africans Group, Cosag, alliance are "holding out for demands which the major parties cannot concede." "Some analysts are saying the only way is for President de Klerk to move forward to an election with the ANC and other supporting parties, and if necessary clamp down on the dissenting minorities. But it is doubtful whether De Klerk has the political will to do that." Implicit in the suggestion is that De Klerk would have to be prepared to crack down on the dissenters, "perhaps even declaring martial law. For him to act thus against his own kith and kin would be political dynamite." The only alternative is to "try to coax the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] away from its unholy alliance with the rightwingers." But, while the IFP chief

negotiators, Frank Mdlalose and Ben Ngubane, show signs of flexibility in the discussions, Chief Buthelezi "remains isolated from the chemistry of the negotiating process in his capital in Ulundi, surrounded by foreign advisers of dubious motivation." Sparks believes the near-independent status Buthelezi demands for kwaZulu "is a non-starter." He concludes that "every region and every cultural group is entitled to fair consideration in the building of a new nation. But none is entitled to hold the country to ransom."

BUSINESS DAY

AZAPO Non-Negotiations 'Tired Rerun' of PAC Former Stance—The Azanian People's Organization, AZAPO, story of rejecting negotiations "is a tired rerun of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] one which went before it—not surprising, since they come from similar ideological positions: black exclusivity latterly combined with far left socialism," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 May. "Equally important, both are numerically small with little hope of winning more than a handful of seats—if that—in an election. Recent polls put AZAPO's support at around 1 percent." Furthermore, neither PAC nor AZAPO is capable of "anything approaching a real military operation." BUSINESS DAY believes that like PAC, AZAPO will realize there is "no other route" but negotiations. Meanwhile, "the consolation is that it is smaller than the PAC and less capable of doing damage."

SOWETAN

Mob Unearths Corpse, Sets it Alight—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 May in a page 6 editorial says "the despicable spectacle in Thembisa this week in which an enraged mob dug up a corpse and dragged it around the township before setting it alight is an act of unbelievable depravity. It should be condemned outright. Nothing, absolutely nothing, can justify such barbaric behaviour." "Although this incident is reprehensible, it unfortunately reflects a growing attitude among our people of showing little or no respect towards the dead and at funeral services. The usual decorum and propriety which has been part of our tradition for centuries is eroding."

BEELD

NP's Change of Symbols 'Necessary'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 4 May in a page 10 editorial says: "It could not have been easy for the National Party [NP] to change its symbols which for years had been a part of it. Indeed, NP leader President de Klerk said as much. He admitted that when he saw the new symbols for the first time it was something of a culture shock. Yet the change was necessary; the NP of the golden sun with red rays shining for all is a totally different NP to the one of the powder horn and the orange, white and blue which for so long had only white interests at heart. A party which had the courage to change its hurtful policy of apartheid and express its regret over the suffering caused by that policy cannot go into a new South Africa with old

symbols. So it has brought them into line with the change of heart it has undergone. It is a strategy which, if properly executed, could play an important role in the next election which is going to be decisive. Hopefully the NP's new symbols will rapidly find favor and help to range more South Africans behind the man and the party which are striving for a peaceful future for the country and all its people. There's much work and little time."

Concessions Needed in Debate on Regions—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 5 May points out in a page 12 editorial that "the multiparty negotiations are now facing one of their greatest challenges with the recommendation by the planning committee that the borders, functions, and powers of regions be examined. It is generally accepted that a future constitution must accommodate regions in one form or another within a three-tier system of government. The question is what the powers and functions of regions must be in relation to the central government. A compromise is not going to be easy. Everyone at the negotiations will have to make concessions." "Even though the ANC and its allies may be uneasy over regional government, they will have to pay more than lip service to their official recognition of the 'critical importance' of regional policy in a future constitution, and the 'vital' role that regional government must play in the promotion of democracy. Cosag, will have to realize that in the final analysis regional interests have to be subservient to national interests, aspirations, and unity."

Legislation on Firearms Welcome—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 5 May says in a second editorial on the same page: "In the light of the increasing number of murders and homicides which terrorists and criminals are causing countrywide with the dreaded AK-47s, the legislation currently being prepared whereby anyone found illegally in possession of such a weapon will be sentenced to at least five years in prison, with a maximum of 25 years, is to be welcomed. The AK-47 has long been the symbol of violence in South Africa." "But since 1990 it has been used not only for terrorism but also for armed robberies, in many cases with fatal results." "Under present law the penalties in South Africa for the illegal possession of weapons do not offer an effective deterrent. The new legislation will hopefully correct that."

ANC Style Causes Counter Reaction—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 10 May notes in a page 6 editorial that "the fact that State President F. W. de Klerk used Bosnia as an example of what can happen in South Africa if extremists get the upper hand is an indication of the current instability and uncertainty." But the paper adds: "Fortunately the danger signs are neutralized by sufficient signs of hope. To take one example: General Constand Viljoen in his key address last week at Potchefstroom stated that the future has to be negotiated. His address also contained a conciliatory racial message." "Another example is the fact that during one week the Conservative Party was involved in both the emotional outburst at Potchefstroom and also

at the negotiations at Kempton Park. One of the decisions taken at the latter was the establishment of a committee to examine the powers, borders, and functions of regions. That places one of the basic principles of the right wing on the agenda." "If President de Klerk's weekend statement brings not only practical results to improve the security situation but also removes perceptions about the government (such as that it is conceding

too much and is no longer really governing) then the whole climate can change. But then the ANC alliance must also do its part by reining in the anarchic extremists and showing a greater understanding of the diversity of views at the negotiating table. Because their style of threat, ultimatums, intimidation, and destruction of order leads to a dangerous counter-reaction which undoubtedly holds the seeds of Bosnia."

Angola

Government Team Leader on UNITA Flight, Talks Prospects

MB1105202593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 May 93

[Interview with Faustino Muteka, head of the Angolan Government team to the Abidjan peace talks, by unidentified reporters, in a report by Radio Angola correspondent Inocencio Pombal from Abidjan on 11 May]

[Text] Tomorrow it will be one month since the beginning of the Abidjan peace talks. No accord on a definitive cessation of hostilities in Angola has been achieved. Reports from Abidjan say the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team has not made it to Abidjan yet, thus further delaying the resumption of talks. The Angolan Government team, the observers, and the UN special representative are in the Ivorian capital waiting for the UN team's arrival. Inocencio Pombal reports from Abidjan:

[Pombal] The government-UNITA talks are to resume tomorrow. The UNITA team is expected to arrive in Abidjan today. Faustino Muteka, head of the government team to the talks, has just talked to the Angolan media. He said that only one hour ago the aircraft that was to carry the UNITA team from Kinshasa to Abidjan had not yet left Cote d'Ivoire. This is what he had to say:

[Begin recording] [Muteka] The discussions [words indistinct] the first reports are that [words indistinct] UNITA would arrive at about 1200 local time [words indistinct] to brief (?her) on the UNITA [words indistinct]. Unfortunately, they did not arrive at 1200. We are waiting to be told when the UNITA delegation will be arriving. Meanwhile, UNITA official (Marcos Samondo) has contacted us [words indistinct] talks. He guaranteed the UNITA team would arrive at about 1800. It is now 1800 and the UNITA delegation's arrival has not been confirmed yet [words indistinct]. Although there is no work, we have certain responsibilities. We were informed that the aircraft which was supposed to have left to pick up the UNITA team had not done so yet.

[Unidentified Reporter] The word here was that [words indistinct]?

[Muteka] We have received information from Ivorian officials that a UNITA official said here in Abidjan that the aircraft was to leave only after confirmation [words indistinct] the Abidjan-Kinshasa flight can be done during the day or at night. Nonetheless, my information is that that aircraft has not yet taken off to go and pick up the UNITA team. That is the situation at this stage.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the resumption of talks [words indistinct] the withdrawal of UNITA troops from areas under its occupation [words indistinct]?

[Muteka] Well, after discussing the principal document presented at the talks, the government expressed its agreement with that document [words indistinct] the observers, after making certain changes concerning some points, whose wording had to be correct. In addition to endorsing the fundamental issues, that document also [words indistinct] Bicesse. The fundamental point concerned the interpretation [words indistinct] by the government and by UNITA. In view of that, some (?fundamental) interpretative issues [words indistinct] agreement from the government and disagreement from UNITA. Thus, we hope that once the UNITA team is back, we will be able to discuss what progress was made regarding its consultations. Those things can only be discussed at a plenary meeting once they have arrived. [end recording]

[Pombal] Faustino Muteka said that, should the UNITA team arrive with good news, the Abidjan protocol will be signed and be submitted to the National Assembly for approval at a later stage. He explained what the government perceives to be good news.

[Begin Muteka recording] It will be good news if the UNITA leadership voices agreement over the issue now under discussion, in addition to the other points where consensus has already been reached. Thus, if they come closer to the government's stand on the points that have been discussed, then everything will happen faster. Should that not be the case, we will have to talk more. Obviously, time is of the essence and we also have our own concerns. [end recording]

[Pombal] It is now 1900 in Abidjan. If the UNITA delegation does indeed arrive today, talks will resume tomorrow.

UNITA Radio Reports Valentim Arrival

MB1105193793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Abidjan will tomorrow be once again the venue for the Angolan peace talks. (?After going into recess for) consultations, the peace talks will now be focusing on one point, concerning cease-fire modalities relating to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-held positions after the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] launched its military offensives in October of last year.

Led by Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, the UNITA team arrived in the Ivorian capital this afternoon. The outcome of the Abidjan peace talks could (?yet affect) the image of UN Special Representative Dr. Margaret Anstee, who chaired the Angolan peace process for more than one year. That process was stained by fraud at the September 1992 elections and completely derailed in October. Indications are that Margaret Anstee will be replaced within the next few weeks. She should be giving way to another UN special representative to Angola within the framework of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [UNAVEM-3].

British Margaret Anstee took over UNAVEM-2 immediately after the signing of the Bicesse Accords in 1991. The current UN special representative to Angola is to be replaced by a Brazilian, (Vale e Mello). He is expected to (?head) UNAVEM-3 as of the end of this month.

Portugal's LUSA news agency quotes UN sources as saying UNAVEM-3 will come into force as soon as the two sides have signed a general cease-fire accord [words indistinct] being discussed in Abidjan. UNAVEM-3 will have autonomous interventionist powers in the event of conflict. It will be up to UNAVEM-3 to keep the cease-fire alive. Neither UNITA nor Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace have made any official comments on this matter yet. What is known is that Brazil is a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party ally, which helped the Luanda regime form the Riot Police [words indistinct] the great political challenge facing Angola.

In the past, UNITA had asked that Dr. Margaret Anstee be replaced by an African.

Draft Protocol Submitted for Assembly Review

MB1105133993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 11 May 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco has submitted the draft Abidjan protocol for discussion by National Assembly deputies. The Council of Ministers discussed the draft Abidjan protocol on 7 May and instructed the Angolan Government team to the Abidjan talks not to stray from its contents, irrespective of possible new demands by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's radical wing.

Eastern Front FALA Forces Ordered To Down Aircraft

MB1105191893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola's [FALA] eastern front command has been ordered to shoot down all aircraft violating Moxico Province airspace. The FALA's eastern front command also reports that [words indistinct] Luena is now unable to establish land or air contacts with the outside. The FALA forces have neutralized the offensive might of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, which were trying to [words indistinct].

MPLA Attempts To Recapture Strategic Areas

MB1205062593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Almost one month after the Angolan peace talks began in Abidjan, there is still no sign of a deal. Today

the Angolan Parliament is studying a document drawn up by the sponsors of the peace talks, which are being chaired by the UN, but fighting has continued throughout the last four weeks, claiming more lives and bringing aid operations to a halt in many areas. Now, it looks as if the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government has launched a bid to retake strategic areas which have fallen to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels. On the line to Luanda, Eba Sari asked Nicola Vajom what the latest information was:

[Begin recording] [Vajom] Well, we do not have official information here about what is happening in the military field in the interior of Angola, but independent sources are talking that the Angolan Army recaptured in the last week three important areas in the diamond province of Lunda Sul. We are talking about Cafunfo, Lussamba, and Cuando. They say that that was as a result of an airborne operation launched by the commando units of the Angolan Army. We have also information that the Lunda Sul [words indistinct] province is also under cleaning operation of the army, trying to cut the access of the guerrillas to that area.

[Sari] Well, it seems that the government is scoring successes. Why are they not announcing it?

[Vajom] Well, it is a new policy of the Ministry of Defense and the official spokesman confirmed to the foreign press that in the future they will not make any statement concerning military operations in the country.

[Sari] Even if they are winning?

[Vajom] Even if they are winning, yes.

[Sari] Well, I understand that the Angolan Parliament today is debating the peace proposals brought back by the government delegation from Abidjan. Has the parliament made any decisions about these proposals yet?

[Vajom] Well, the only information that we have is that Prime Minister Marcolino Moco this morning informed the Parliament about what consisted of the new negotiation platform of the government. We know that the only point in which both sides—that means UNITA and the government—did not find consensus is about the withdrawing of UNITA troops from the main cities, villages, and other strategical points occupied during this offensive. We are trying to see what will be the answer or, we can say, the counterproposal of UNITA concerning this plight.

[Sari] This insistence that UNITA withdraw from the towns it has occupied—that has been the sticking point for a very long time. What do people in Angola feel about these peace talks? Do they feel they are going to lead anywhere?

[Vajom] Well, because information is sometimes very contradictory, the public opinion here is not prepared yet that UNITA will accept a new cease-fire.

[Sari] So, do people feel that the talks in Abidjan are a waste of time?

[Vajom] In some ways, yes, but the whole [word indistinct] persists. [end recording]

UNITA Questions Appointment of New UN Representative

MB1205104093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 May 93

[Station commentary: "History Repeats Itself With the Brazilians Once Again in the Limelight"]

[Text] With the signing of the cease-fire in May 1991 and the creation of mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the Bicesse protocol, the Angolans were shocked to learn of the active role played by the Brazilians in manipulating the electoral process. The ploy culminated in the Luanda disaster of 31 October and 1, 2, and 3 November 1992, as well as in the national calamity still ravaging the country. All that has been caused by the massive fraud that characterized the first Angolan elections. Had the polls been fair, they would have given hope and brought peace and freedom to this martyred fatherland.

The Brazilians had already been active during the war, by sending logistical material and advisers. Afterward, they succeeded in yet again thwarting the will of Angolans which the latter had expressed at the ballot boxes. Specifically, the Brazilians manipulated the votes in favor of the group of creoles that had been forcibly installed in Luanda by the former USSR. This was very painful to every Angolan, both at home and abroad.

On 10 May 1993, we learned of the international community's insistence in appointing (Sergio Vale e Mello), a Brazilian through and through, as Ms. Anstee's replacement. Could it be that his appointment was because the Brazilians know too much about Angolan affairs? Or was it because the Brazilians are better at manipulating similar situations, namely the electoral fraud which plunged Angola into a new war?

We know that General Pericles Ferreira Gomes played a role in falsifying figures, thereby permitting the continued presence of Cuban troops after it had been officially stated that they had left Angola. It was also Pericles Ferreira Gomes who endorsed the camouflaged integration of those Cubans in civil construction companies like Uneca and Bricomill, and other enterprises, as well as in the Ministry of the Interior, in the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] Air Force, and so on. He also collaborated in the maneuver that prevented FAPLA and MPLA State Security personnel from being

monitored by the UN representatives in Angola, culminating in the creation of the Riot Police—the MPLA-Labor Party's private army. Moreover, Pericles Ferreira Gomes also connived in the violation of the Triple Zero Option, namely the importation of lethal equipment from MPLA friendly countries like Spain, Brazil, Portugal and so on.

Is that what the international community has in store for the Angolan people? If not, and whereas Angolans believe in the international community's good will and capacity to find a solution that will appease our nation, why has a Brazilian been appointed to resolve the Angolan conflict? Why have they not appointed an African, a North American or a European?

The appointment of (Sergio Vale e Mello) as Ms. Margaret Anstee's replacement is not welcome because Angola would be in a worse situation. For many years now, Brazil has been siding with the MPLA, just like it does with Russia, Cuba, Spain and other Latin American countries. We are for the defense of the legitimate interests of our country.

Long live peace! Long live democracy! Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

Representatives Meet With S. African Officials

MB1205131093 Luanda TFA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 May 93

[Excerpts] The South African Government seems to be seriously committed to revamping its relations with Angola. As a first step, it has reopened its mission in Luanda. Moreover, the Frederick de Klerk government is (?under) a great deal of pressure from South African businessmen who are centering their attention on Angola. Indications are that the South Africans have returned to stay.

A day after its arrival in Luanda, the South African delegation held its first official meetings with Angolan Government representatives. It will be recalled that the South African Government took the initiative of closing its mission in Luanda in December 1992. Due to pressure from (?South African) businessmen and in view of South Africa's economic interests in Angola, the government of that country has decided to reopen its mission with a view to revamping relations between the two countries.

Separate meetings were held with delegations of the Angolan Airlines [Taag] and the Angola Interministerial Office for the Support of Demobilized Troops on the one hand, and with Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty on the other. In addition to reopening the South African mission, the De Klerk's envoys have come to Angola to discuss the immediate resumption of Luanda-Johannesburg air links. Although the two meetings were held behind closed doors, it is known that a Taag delegation will leave for Windhoek tomorrow for talks with the South African Airways. [passage omitted]

In his meeting with Jorge Chikoty, Gert Grobler guaranteed that his government will not interfere in Angola's affairs.

[Begin recording] [Grobler in English with passage by passage translation into Portuguese—processed from the English] We are very pleased that we are back in Luanda and one of the most important reasons was to reestablish a direct link of communications with the Angolan Government.

[Reporter] Is this a definitive South African office or are we going to see another interruption in bilateral links?

[Grobler] No, we are back to stay and as I have just said we are now going to work on a lasting and constructive relationship between our two countries. We have discussed a number of constructive areas of cooperation this morning. I think that one of the first things we would like to do is to get the South African Airways to restart their flights to Luanda from Johannesburg. [end recording]

Benguela, Lobito Establish Military Police Forces

MB1205102793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The cities of Benguela and Lobito now have a military police company whose ranks include two women who distinguished themselves in the Huambo clashes. After an intensive 40-day course at the Catumbela Academy, the company pledged allegiance during a ceremony chaired by Brigadier Jose Cordeiro Ngweto, second commander of the Central Military Region. Speaking on the occasion, Brig. Ngweto said:

[Begin Ngweto recording] I am convinced that each one of you is equipped with the military expertise that will enable you to play a true role as a member of the military police. I am also aware that you will face many difficulties in discharging your duties. You ought to overcome them within the context of military discipline. You should not forget that the military police have the sacred duty of imposing order and discipline on other troops. The military police should be exemplary, disciplined, and strong. [end recording]

Brig. Ngweto then went to Salamanjuba location, where he presented awards to soldiers who played a leading role during the clashes in the city of Huambo.

[Begin Ngweto recording] To speak to the troops from Huambo is like nurturing hopes that we will return to that city. I have no words to describe the glorious pages written by the Huambo combatants during the 57 days of violent clashes against the army of Jonas Savimbi, the eldest brother, who is out of his mind. So, to our beloved comrades I would like to say that they should continue to show courage, resolve, and bravery. [end recording]

New Police Commanders Sworn In at Luanda Ceremony

MB1205062793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] New Angolan Police deputy general commanders were sworn in at a ceremony chaired by Interior Minister Santana Andre Pitra Petrof in Luanda today. They are First Superintendents (Bernardino Mendes Seixas) and (Jose Alberto Equiqui). (Equiqui) will take over the duties of rapid intervention police commander. Other Interior Ministry and Angolan Police General Command officials were also sworn in.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Santana Pitra Petrof and Social Reintegration Minister Norberto dos Santos signed an accord in Luanda today on placing the Observation and Reeducation Center for Minors under the Social Reintegration Ministry's responsibility.

Lesotho

Government Reinstates Suspended Principal Chiefs

MB1105143893 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Two principal chiefs, who were suspended from office for four months without pay by the previous military government, have been reinstated by the present civilian government. The principal chief of Thaba Bosiu and Ha Ratau, Morena [Chief] Khobane Theko, and the principal chief of Matsieng, Morena Seeiso Bereng Seeiso, were suspended by the military government for allegedly interfering with the democratization process which was already in progress. They had been suspended from 18 March to 18 July this year. Following the upliftment [as heard] of their suspension, the principal chiefs of Thaba Bosiu and Matsieng will therefore become members of the Senate House when parliament in democratic Lesotho starts its duty very soon.

BNP Refuses Government Offer of Senate Seats

MB1205081393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2159 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho May 11 SAPA—Lesotho's opposition Basotho National Party (BNP) has turned down a government offer of two seats in the Senate because, it maintains, the new Lesotho Government is illegitimate.

In a letter to the BNP on May 7, Acting Government Secretary T. Khali offered it two of the eight Senate seats reserved for political parties.

Lesotho's new prime minister "seeks to extend a hand to all the parties in Lesotho to work together with the government towards reconciliation, stability and progress", said Mr Khali.

But BNP Secretary General Lekhooana Jonathan replied on May 11 his party was "unable to accept the offer for the same reasons... Stipulated immediately after the elections—that (the BNP) does not recognise the legitimacy of the 1993 elections as they were of fraudulent character on a very large scale".

Ambassadors To Consult With Administration 7-12 Jun

MB1205092093 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The Lesotho ambassadors abroad will be in Maseru for consultations with the new administration from 7-12 June.

A report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the ambassadors will meet with the Prime Minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, and have consultations with the principal secretaries in all the government ministries. The ambassadors will also meet the governor of the Central Bank, chief executives of the Lesotho Bank and Lesotho Building Finance Cooperation, Lesotho Agricultural Development Bank and the managing director of the Lesotho National Development Cooperation.

Chief executives of the Lesotho Housing Development Cooperation and of the Lesotho Highland Development Authority, as well as the government secretaries are also among other officials the ambassadors will meet. The Basotho Congress Party spokesman is expected to meet the ambassadors in order to brief them on the party's manifesto.

The report said there will also be an in-depth consideration of foreign affairs issues and compilation of a report, as well as its adoption.

Malawi

Opposition Official on Forthcoming Referendum

MB1205092193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Efforts are still being made in Malawi to find a compromise between government and the pro democracy pressure groups before next months' referendum on the one-party state. The ruling and only Malawi Congress Party is insisting that there should be two ballot boxes, one for yes and one for no votes. The opposition say if their demand for one ballot box is ignored, they won't take part. But one of the country's best known opposition figures is ex-detainee Vera Chirwa. She served 11 years of a life sentence for treason, along with her husband Orton Chirwa. He had been a minister in life President Banda's first cabinet. Vera Chirwa was released last year shortly after her husband died in jail and she is now in London. Robin White asked her what worried her most about the referendum campaign.

[Begin recording] [Chirwa] My biggest fear about this referendum is the intimidation which is going on.

[White] Intimidation by whom?

[Chirwa] By the Young Pioneers, which is a half military body, and it is a group which has terrorized Malawians all the time since 1964. It was formed in 1964 and it is a group which is immune from arrest and also from prosecution.

[White] Do you think they should be disbanded, the Young Pioneers?

[Chirwa] I would be very pleased if it were disbanded and also, you know, lately, when I came out, the court started, you know, prosecuting these young men wherever they had done some violence or they had done this wrong and so forth, and it seems the government was not happy about that. So, whilst I am out here, I have heard that the government has passed a law making these young men immune from prosecution and from arrest.

[White] Do you fear them yourself?

[Chirwa] Oh yes, I fear them myself, because anyone whom they think has got different views from the government, they don't like.

[White] Do you think basically that the opposition should go ahead and take part in this referendum if possible?

[Chirwa] If they think, but if they think they shouldn't take part because of this ballot system, two ballot systems, whether they have got real reasons for that, but if it were myself, I don't believe in boycotts because they do you no good in the end. [sentence as heard]

[White] Why not?

[Chirwa] Well, you give a chance to the other side, especially if the other side is very stubborn. When you boycott they get happy and go along with it.

[White] Perhaps the opposition is actually frightened of losing. I mean, do you think it is possible that the opposition could lose this if it was a free and fair ballot?

[Chirwa] No, if it were a free and fair ballot the opposition would not lose because many, many people come to their public meetings, and that is why the government is worried, and as you know in Malawi government and the party is one. So that is why these Young Pioneers are being used to go and disorganize opposition meetings.

[White] It is said that in towns that the opposition has a big following, but that in rural areas they actually like the president there.

[Chirwa] Well, I don't know, but I have been to some of the rural areas, for instance in the north, where my home is. When I went to see my husband's grave and (?friends) there, the people in the village there were talking of multiparty.

[White] What do you feel about the president yourself, do you hate him?

[Chirwa] No, I have no feeling of hate against the president though he kept me in jail for a long time, and though my husband has died there. I have no personal hatred for him. We never quarreled, we only differed in policies, you see, some of the policies we didn't agree with, and that is where we parted because he was a great friend of ours in the beginning, and as you all know, my husband formed the Malawi Congress Party. My husband was president of the Malawi Congress Party. He, out of his own will, stood down and gave the presidency to Dr. Banda.

[White] Was that a mistake looking back?

[Chirwa] Well, I look back, yes, I think it was a mistake, but things do happen like that.

[White] Have you seen him since you were released?

[Chirwa] No, I haven't.

[White] Would you like to see him?

[Chirwa] If he wants to see me, I am the guest now.

[White] You would speak to him?

[Chirwa] If he starts to speak to me, I will speak to him, but it is very difficult for me to go and see him. I don't know what his feelings are, maybe he still hates me, for instance, recently, I heard over the, I think it was interview with BBC, he still has a grudge that my husband and I and our child went to kill him, which is not true. So, I don't know, it is up to him, the doors are open as far as I am concerned. I have no bad feelings of vengeance against him at all.

[White] But surely you blame him for your years in jail?

[Chirwa] Of course, yes.

[White] But you don't feel any bitterness for that?

[Chirwa] No. Maybe that is due to the fact that I am a pure Christian.

[White] You are looking very fit for somebody who spent so long in jail.

[Chirwa, laughs] Well, this should be interesting to you, but the point is that I came back very thin. If I can see my photograph which I took after a month, you would know that I suffered, but this health you see in me is because my sister, Mrs. Jere, and my cousins, you know, there is Herbert, Ernest, and so forth, they look after me very well.

[White] They have been fattening you up?

[Chirwa, laughs] They have been treating me like a baby, you see, so I found that gradually I started getting better, putting on weight, and now here I am, yes.

[White] Are there any circumstances in which you would think of standing against the president, if there were a multiparty state, standing for president?

[Chirwa] Well, that will depend upon the people of Malawi. I don't want to impose myself on them, but if they invite me, I will accept. I would not let them down. [end recording]

MDP Organization's Official Outlines Goals

MB0905192493 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 9 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While pro-democracy groups in Malawi, including Aford [Alliance for Democracy], the UDF [United Democratic Front], and the churches have been pulling out of the referendum process, a new movement was launched this week. It is a metamorphosis of the Malawi Democratic Party that was operating from South Africa. To make it legal inside Malawi, they have made some changes and now describe themselves as a pressure group called the Mass Democratic People [MDP]. The MDP's publicity secretary, John Banda, called us from Blantyre and we asked him what the aims of the new group were.

[Begin recording] [Banda] In fact, the actual aim is to pressurize the government that we should not waste our time by going through the referendum, but we should go just straight into a general election. That is the first aim of the pressure group.

[Omar] So, your aim is to press for general elections now and to do away with this whole referendum on multiparty democracy?

[Banda] That is true because we feel the referendum has already been reached. In fact, the referendum has been a non-starter from the word go. It is already late and the people are already intimidated. (?Masses) of people are being arrested without any reason and such a type of an atmosphere does not permit us to go ahead with the referendum.

[Omar] How many people belong to the Mass Democratic People's Organization?

[Banda] I cannot be in a position to be exact about how many people belong to the Mass Democratic People, but it is a very, very big organization.

[Omar] It sounds as though it is pretty much yourself and several of your colleagues though?

[Banda] It is not like that.

[Omar] Why did you choose to change the name of the Malawi Democratic Party to the Mass Democratic People's Organization. What difference does that make?

[Banda] The name Malawi by the laws of Malawi is a protected name. We cannot use it. For us to use the name Malawi here, it means that we should apply from the

minister who is the president himself and that would take us a lot of time and it will not be permitted, maybe. So, that is why we have just decided to change the name Malawi to replace it with Mass Democratic People.

[Banda] Now, is your new organization going to join the Public Affairs Committee [PAC] which brings together all the opposition groups to lobby the government?

[Banda] We already applied for the membership and now we are just waiting for the answer from PAC.

[Omar] Now, in what kind of way are you going to pressurize the government to not hold the referendum, but go straight toward a general election?

[Banda] We have got a lot of programs with us and we shall just use some of those programs already on paper to politicize the whole nation to think in the direction of a general election.

[Omar] But the name of your organization, the Mass Democratic People's Organization, suggests that you are going to take mass action into the streets. Is that the kind of thing that you envisage doing?

[Banda] [laughs] I cannot be in a position to tell you anything right now. [end recording]

EEC Allocates 6 Million Kwacha for AIDS Program

MB1105180693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The European Community, EEC, is to grant the Malawi Government aid totalling 6 million kwacha toward the National AIDS Control Program. The agreement [word indistinct] was signed today in Lilongwe by the secretary to the Treasury, Dr. Brian Chipande, and a member of the delegation of the commission of the European Community in Malawi, Mr. Peter [name indistinct]. Speaking during the ceremony, Dr. Chipande said the Government of Malawi greatly appreciated the aid, which will be used to educate the masses about the AIDS epidemic, as well as AIDS prevention methods.

He said Malawi has made considerable progress on the delivery of the AIDS prevention methods in the targeted groups, but added that a lot remains to be done. On his part, Mr. Peter [name indistinct] said half the aid would benefit (?the part of) education [words indistinct] rural youths and traditional [word indistinct]. He said that the EEC has been involved in Malawi's AIDS Control Program since 1988, because the community feels prevention of AIDS costs less than the cost of treatment of the disease.

Mozambique

Frelimo Accuses Renamo of Enticing Inchope Members

MB1305130593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] members and sympathizers in the Inchope administrative area of Manica Province have accused the Mozambique National Resistance of using money and foodstuffs to entice citizens into becoming members.

Radio Mozambique learned about this from the Frelimo secretary for organization in Manica Province, who had recently toured the Inchope administrative area. That Frelimo official noted he had called on the people to choose the political organization they believe can best defend the Mozambican people's interests.

UN's Ajello Urges Business Involvement in Peace Process

MB1105181993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello has called on Mozambican entrepreneurs to become more actively involved in the Mozambican peace process by providing more employment prospects for demobilized soldiers, in accordance with the General Peace Accord.

Ajello was speaking to Mozambican businessmen this afternoon concerning their role in the Mozambican peace process. He said Mozambican entrepreneurs could gain 15 percent profits by providing goods and services to the UN Operations in Mozambique.

Refugee Support Awaits \$30 Million for Repatriation

MB1105162793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The \$30 million pledged by donors for the Mozambican refugees repatriation program from neighboring countries has not yet arrived in Mozambique. Refugee Support Group Director Fernando Fazenda told the NOTICIAS newspaper that the money should have been made available by April of this year. Fazenda also said that this situation is a source of concern to the Refugee Support Group because many Mozambican refugees are spontaneously returning to Mozambique, without waiting for organized repatriation procedures. It is estimated that some 180,000 refugees have returned to the country on their own means since the General Peace Accord was signed in October of last year.

Namibia**Nujoma Opens Seventh Session of Parliament***MB1205080493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2105
GMT 11 May 93*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek May 11 SAPA—President Sam Nujoma opened the seventh sitting of Namibia's first parliament on Tuesday [11 May], the first sitting that includes the newly-elected, second-tier National Council.

The 26-member National Council, elected last November, comprises two representatives from each of Namibia's 13 regions and has power to review and delay bills introduced in the National Assembly.

Mr Nujoma said the National Assembly had in its first three years set the standards to make parliament the "pride of Africa".

"But it was like working with one eye. With the establishment of the National Council our parliament acquired its second eye.

"Our parliament is now complete...And has the structural strength on which the whole edifice of constitutionalism rests."

Mr Nujoma said government had worked effectively to minimize the impact of drought on people and livestock, in spite of certain problems and occasional allegations of corruption.

These allegations were addressed and corrective action taken.

Incentives for industrial development had been favourably received by local and foreign investors and the fisheries sector had increased its contribution to the national economy by rebuilding fish stocks and developing local processing capacity.

Progress had also been made in the oil exploration and mining sectors, Mr Nujoma said.

He said he was in the process of establishing a president's economic advisory council.

The first main function of the National Council will be to review the 1993/94 budget, which is expected to be tabled on May 27.

Council Chairman Kandy Nehova said the council would bring a regional voice to the national level. "The whole idea is to bring government to the people."

Members of the National Council underwent a brief training course at the weekend when they were taught the basics of parliamentary procedure and legislation by international consultants.

The new councillors were taught the fundamental aspects of establishing a democracy and the relationship between the two chambers of parliament.

National Council Joins Session*MB1105114393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0833
GMT 11 May 93*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek May 11 SAPA—Namibia's first parliament starts its seventh session on Tuesday [11 May] with the 26-member National Council sitting for the first time.

The National Council, effectively a second tier of parliament, was elected last November and comprises two representatives from each of Namibia's 13 regions.

Council Chairman Kandy Nehova said the council would bring a regional voice onto the national level. "The whole idea is to bring government to the people."

Its first main function will be to review the 1993/94 budget, which is expected to be tabled on May 27.

The National Council had the power of review and additional delaying power over bills introduced into parliament, speaker of the national assembly, Moses Tjitendero, said. A two-thirds majority was required to hold a veto over the national assembly.

Members of the National Council underwent a brief training course at the weekend, where they were taught the basics of parliamentary procedure and legislation by international consultants.

The new councillors were taught the fundamental aspects of establishing a democracy and the relationship between the two chambers of parliament.

Government Seeks Clarification on S. African Citizen*MB1205075593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Windhoek May 11 SAPA—The Namibian Government has challenged South Africa to explain how it can allow right-wingers to undermine Namibia's territorial integrity from South African soil, a foreign affairs spokesman said.

This follows an open letter to President Sam Nujoma from right-wing lawyer Daan Mostert, published in a Windhoek newspaper, demanding an independent Boerestaat [Boer homeland] for the "Afrikaner boer" in Namibia.

Mr Mostert was declared persona non grata in Namibia a few years ago and deported to South Africa for not accepting Namibian independence and for alleged underground activities.

He now operates out of Port Nolloth, south of Namibia's border.

A letter has been sent by Namibian foreign affairs through diplomatic channels to the South African Government asking it to clarify its position on Mr Mostert, the spokesman said.

Swaziland

Police Deny Confiscating Army Guns

MB1205071393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 May 93 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Cops Say They Do Not Have Army Weapons"]

[Text] Police have denied confiscating more than 148 guns from the army as reported by the Army PRO [public relations officer] Captain Gcina Shabangu.

Acting police PRO, Superintendent Josephine Maseko said the only information available with the police is a list of guns which the army reported missing.

She said police are presently investigating the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of these guns.

"Police never keep guns belonging to the army. Up to today (yesterday), we had one gun belonging to the army and they took it today (yesterday)," she said.

Supt. Maseko said it is true that in some cases guns belonging to the army are confiscated by the police, if that gun has been used in committing a crime.

She made an example of the shooting during a food distribution in the Lubombo region.

Supt. Maseko said the gun had to be confiscated whilst the police were investigating the incident.

"However, soon after the case has been cleared, such guns are returned to the army. We do not keep their weapons," she said.

An army spokesman, yesterday confirmed that a list of missing guns was sent to the police last week.

The spokesman said the list was given to Mr Mangwe of the police headquarters who was also briefed on why the list being given to him.

Gunmen Attack Chinese Agriculture Mission in Ngwempisi

MB1105120293 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Five men armed with AK-47 rifles and pistols stormed into the Chinese Agricultural Sub-Mission in Ngwempisi Government Farm recently. According to a statement issued by the Embassy of the Republic of China, a Chinese Agricultural Mission member was seriously wounded by bullets from an AK-47, and 16,500 emalangeni and a car was stolen at gunpoint.

The statement said of the five, three were caught by police and the car and 8,000 emalangeni were recovered as they ran away on the highway to Manzini. It said after the robbery one member of the agricultural mission drove the only car left on the field to the nearest police station 15 miles away to report the incident. Officers at Ngwempisi Police Post immediately radioed the Mankayane Police Station and the operation was so quick that three of the five robbers were caught on a highway to Manzini.

Meanwhile, the Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr. Enti Liu, accompanied by the leader of the Chinese Agricultural Mission and embassy staff made a tour of the Ngwempisi Government Farm to inspect the spot of the incident. As a token of appreciation Ambassador Liu donated 200 emalangeni and 100 Kg of rice to the local police. He also presented a cheque of 1,000 emalangeni to the police commissioner today as a reward to the police officers for their outstanding performance. The police commissioner handed over all the gifts to Mankayane Police Station.

Cote d'Ivoire

Government Warns Against 'Private Justice'

AB1105152493 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 May 93 p 5

["Government Reaction": "No Summary Justice"]

[Text] On 17 April, the university campus at Cocody was the scene of some barbaric acts unprecedented in the history of our country. A fellow suspected to be a thief was burned alive after he was given a severe beating by a group of students. The minister of security cannot sit unconcerned in the face of such a criminal act which can lead to disorder, for which it has a duty to combat.

Cote d'Ivoire is a country where the rule of law prevails. It is organized in a way that enables any citizen whose rights are encroached upon to seek justice. Any person who falls victim to or is aware of any crime has the right and even the duty to inform the competent authorities.

Resorting to violence can only be justified in a case of self-defense. Although the use of violence necessary for the arrest of a criminal is tolerated, it is inadmissible that a delinquent who has already been overpowered should be subjected to corporal mistreatment. Those who indulge in such acts of vengeance are themselves committing crimes, sometimes even more serious than the one which brought about their indignation.

The minister of security wants to reaffirm that he is determined to fight against all those who participate in disturbing public order, for whatever reason and whatever their social rank. He wants to make it clear, especially to high school and university students, that they have the same rights and duties as other citizens of the country and that academic freedom should not be considered as a "license to cause disorder."

Experience has shown that all those who are pursued with public outcry, caught, and mistreated are not necessarily delinquents or criminals. Statistics shows that many times, people who have been arrested under such circumstances and arraigned in court were acquitted because the proof of their guilt was not established.

He, therefore, calls on the public to show less passion and impulsiveness when an alleged criminal is arrested, even when he is caught red-handed. While the security forces are fighting day and night to ensure the security of all, the resort to private justice cannot be tolerated.

Maritime Company Signs Agreement With S. Africa

AB1105143693 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 8 May 93

[Excerpt] The Ivorian Maritime Transport Company-Ivorian Cargo Handling Company [SIVOMAR-MANIVOIR] shipping group signed a cooperation agreement with the South African Grindrod-Unicorn

shipping group at the SIVOMAR-MANIVOIR headquarters on 8 May. This agreement will allow SIVOMAR-MANIVOIR to ensure the presence of ships flying the Ivorian flag in South African and Indian Ocean ports on a regular basis.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Simplicie Demesse Zinsou, the SIVOMAR-MANIVOIR head, and Mike Groves, head of the Grindrod-Unicorn group, expressed their sincere desire to set the example in this area of cooperation between Cote d'Ivoire and South Africa. [passage omitted]

Mali

Prime Minister Presents General Policy Program

AB1105152993 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow yesterday presented his general policy program to the National Assembly. This very comprehensive program consists of seven major points. However, yesterday's presentation session was not followed by a debate. The assemblymen will be convened later to comment on the prime minister's program. Braimah Camara brings you the details.

[Camara] Presenting his general policy program to the deputies for their appreciation, Prime Minister Sow described it as very ambitious and very daring. The first striking thing about the program is that it is very exhaustive. The program is the result of the special mandate given by the head of state and recent consultations held between the new government and the various political parties during which some concerns were expressed. Thus, Abdoulaye Sekou Sow's government will work on the following priorities:

1. Consolidation of democratic, institutional, and political gains; restoration of state authority.
2. Restoration of peace and security.
3. Economic revamping and creation of employment.
4. Rehabilitation of schools and preservation of the cultural heritage.
5. Health, national solidarity.
6. Foreign policy, expatriate Malians, and African integration.
7. Concerted management in handling major national problems to ensure lasting social peace.

While tackling the new challenges that the nation is currently confronted with, Mr. Abdoulaye Sekou Sow will, to some degree, have to continue with the work initiated by his predecessor, notably, by completing the creation of Republican institutions, including the Constitutional Court and the High Council of Local Communities, restoring state authority, and ensuring the

return of peace and security. With the advent of Abdoulaye Sekou Sow's government, we have henceforth a new style and a new language of joint management in line with dialogue, openness, and equality.

Nigeria

NUJ Launches Press Freedom, Journalists' Rights Report

AB1105134693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Journalists [NUJ] has launched a 15-page report on press freedom and the rights of journalists in Nigeria in 1992. The report launched in Abuja was produced by the Press Freedom Committee of the NUJ. It showed that 13 publications were seized while a private newspaper was closed down for 12 days, and about 10,000 copies of a magazine were impounded in 1992. It also said that a newspaper journalist died on duty, another attacked with [word indistinct], while six others were arrested and detained by the police.

According to the report, three journalists were suspended and seven forcefully redeployed, while five senior journalists of a magazine were forced to resign their appointments. The report also outlines certain practices it considered inimical to press freedom. These include commercialization of news by some media houses, frivolous awards, anonymous (?threats), and lack of legal protection for journalists.

In his address, the NUJ president, Mallam Sanizoro, said the launching was a challenge to the union's planned campaign for the abrogation of all punitive laws and

general orders which stifle the free flow of information, free speech, or impinge on the Constitution.

Senegal

Ruling Socialist Party Reportedly Leads in Elections

AB1105153793 Dakar PANA in English 1258 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Dakar, 11 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—The ruling Senegalese Socialist Party retained an absolute parliamentary majority following last Sunday's [9 May] legislative elections, informed sources in Dakar said. The sources said that the party of President Abdou Diouf won 86 of the 120 parliamentary seats compared to 103 it had in the previous assembly. The Socialists won 27 out of the country's 30 district constituent seats. This represented 43 seats.

The results of the districts of Dakar, Rufisque and Pikine have not yet been given due to a controversy sparked by the abusive use of voting authorisation slips by both the ruling party and the opposition.

The ruling party managed to win 409,000 votes out of 661,000 cast under proportional representation, thus placing directly 43 deputies from its national list in the National Assembly.

Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), won 18 seats, one up from the previous number it had while the Democratic League/Labour Party Movement got three seats, the Japoo Coalition (3), the Party for Independence and Labour (2) and the Senegalese Democratic Union/Renovation (1).

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